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S/21703
5 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached note verbale, dated 5 September 1990, was addressed to the Secretary-General by the Head of the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein.

best copy available

Annex

Note verbale dated 5 September 1990 from the Head of the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein addressed to the Secretary-General

The Head of the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Secretary-General's notes SCPC/7/90(1) and SCPC/7/90(1-2) of 8 and 27 August 1990 respectively, which concern resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting, on 6 August 1990, in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the measures adopted by Liechtenstein pursuant to the aforementioned resolution, as detailed in the ordinance of the Prince dated 10 August 1990 (see appendix).

Appendix

Excerpt from the Ordinance of the Prince dated 10 August 1990

Bearing in mind Iraq's illegitimate occupation of Kuwait by force,

Hoping to be able to assist in ending Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and in restoring the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,

Resolved to observe resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations on 6 August 1990,

I decree:

I. ECONOMIC MEASURES

Article 1. Prohibition of trade

1. All commercial activity with Iraq and Kuwait shall be prohibited.

2. Given the Swiss legal provisions which are applicable, by virtue of the customs treaty between Liechtenstein and Switzerland, in the Principality of Liechtenstein, the following in particular shall be prohibited:

(a) The importation and transit of goods of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin;

(b) The exportation of goods to Iraq or Kuwait;

(c) The purchase and sale of goods of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin, as well as any intermediary activity in connection therewith (including goods from third countries);

(d) The transport of goods of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin and the provision of shipping facilities for that purpose;

(e) Services on behalf of Iraq or Kuwait.

Article 2. Financial transactions and credits

1. Payments and loans to Iraqi or Kuwaiti individuals or bodies corporate established under public or private law shall, where related to operations within the meaning of article 1, be prohibited.

2. All other financial transactions with the Iraqi Government or with commercial or industrial enterprises or the public sector in Iraq or Kuwait shall also be prohibited.

Article 3. Mandatory declaration

1. All operations and negotiations in connection therewith between individuals or bodies corporate in the Principality of Liechtenstein and Iraqi or Kuwaiti individuals or bodies corporate established under public or private law which, at the time of the entry into force of this ordinance, had not yet been completed by a bilateral act of execution shall be subject to mandatory declaration.

2. Such declarations shall be addressed to the Government of the Prince.

Article 4. Exceptions

1. This ordinance shall not apply to the following cases:

(a) The exportation and transit of goods for medical or humanitarian purposes;

(b) The exportation and transit of foodstuffs in exceptional circumstances, in the context of humanitarian assistance;

(c) The shipment of baggage in cases where individuals are transported to or from Iraq or Kuwait;

(d) The exportation and transit of goods, as well as financial transactions, intended for the normal requirements and maintenance of Swiss missions in Iraq and Kuwait, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Liechtenstein enterprises having offices in those countries;

(e) The importation of goods and financial transactions for the benefit of the Embassy of Iraq in Switzerland or of the Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations at Geneva, subject to the applicable provisions of international public law;

(f) Cases of dire need.

2. The Government of the Prince shall decide about any special authorizations.

II. PROTECTION OF THE PATRIMONIAL ASSETS OF KUWAIT

Article 5. Freezing of the right of disposal

1. Patrimonial assets located in the Principality of Liechtenstein or administered from Liechtenstein and belonging to Kuwait or to enterprises, foundations or similar institutions which are the property of Kuwait or which are dominated by it (assignees) may not be assigned to other legal persons or transferred to Iraq or Kuwait.

2. Patrimonial assets may be disposed of when they remain fully under the control of the same assignees and when there is no indication that Iraq or a Kuwaiti régime controlled by Iraq might dispose of the said assets.

READEX FICHE

3. The following in particular shall be frozen: holdings, including holdings in Swiss or foreign currency, securities and all rights relating thereto, bank notes, precious metals, objects of value, property rights, shares and real estate which are administered on behalf of or for the benefit of the assignees referred to in paragraph 1 or are registered in their name.

Article 6. Exceptions

Upon request, the Government of the Prince may authorize the transfer from certain assignees on a case-by-case basis or to certain assignees as a general rule, when there is no indication that Iraq or a Kuwaiti régime controlled by Iraq might dispose of the said assets or that patrimonial assets belonging to Kuwait might pass unlawfully into private hands.

III. PENAL PROVISIONS

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IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

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UNITED
NATIONS

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S/21704
5 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached telegram dated 1 September 1990 from the Vice Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been addressed to the Secretary-General.

Annex

Telegram dated 1 September 1990 from the Vice Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 8 August 1990. Referring to your letter I would like to remind you of the fact that the State relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Iraq have long been frozen.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Government is following with deep concern the tense situation created in the Gulf area and is opposed to use of armed forces in settlement of disputes in any case. In this context we oppose not only the aggression of Kuwait by Iraq but also the military intervention of external forces in the Gulf area which might cause a new armed conflict and we hold that the regional situation should be settled peacefully at an earliest possible date.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my expectation that Your Excellency as United Nations Secretary-General will continue to strive for peaceful solution of the dispute in the Gulf area.

Kim Yong Nam
Vice-Premier and Minister of
Foreign Affairs
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

UNITED
NATIONS

S

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S/21705
5 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF EL SALVADOR ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to write to you in order to acknowledge receipt of note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 in which reference is made to resolution 661 adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting on 6 August in connection with the item "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

In this regard, I wish to inform you that the Government of El Salvador fully supports the resolution in question and that El Salvador maintains no links of any kind with the Government of Iraq because there are no relations between the two countries. Furthermore, there is no intention on the part of El Salvador to establish any relationship with the Iraqi régime as long as it persists in its military occupation of the territory of Kuwait.

I also wish to inform you that one of the measures adopted by the Government of El Salvador was the immediate public condemnation expressed when it learned of the grave nature of the events, which are an obvious threat to international peace and security.

(Signed) José Manuel PACAS CASTRO
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
El Salvador

90-21425 1796f (E)

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S/21706
5 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the peaceful initiative to resolve the Gulf crisis submitted by Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, Leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September.

I should be grateful if you would have this initiative circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative

Annex

1. United Nations forces should take the place of the Iraqi forces in Kuwait and the forces of the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should withdraw from the Gulf.

2. The economic blockade against Iraq should be lifted.

3. Arab and Islamic forces should take the place of the United States and Western forces deployed in the Arabian peninsula.

4. Iraq should be given possession of Bubiyan island as a means of access to the Gulf and the Rumaila oilfield should be restored to Iraq.

5. Kuwait's internal affairs should be left exclusively to the people of Kuwait.

6. A single Arab oil policy should be established and complied with by all Arab oil-producing nations. No producer should be allowed to violate or depart from that policy; it should be legitimate to deter any Arab State that does so.

7. Debts incurred by and compensation due to any Arab parties which have suffered as a result of the problem should be settled.

8. An Arab summit should be held in Libya to confirm the plan for Arab union.

9. This initiative should be put into practice under the supervision of both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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S/21707
5 September 1990
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LETTER DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that the Iraqi ship Zanubia, was on 3 September 1990, while proceeding through the Arabian Gulf for the port of Basra with a cargo of foodstuffs, subjected to an illegal act of piracy and seized by United States naval forces.

The Iraqi Government registers its strong protest at and condemnation of this act of aggression, the intention of which is to cut off supplies of food to the Iraqi people and to use food as a weapon to promote the conspiracies of the United States and its allies against Iraq and the Arab community.

The Iraqi Government urges the international community to take appropriate measures to prevent such acts of aggression and to ensure that food and medicines do reach the Iraqi people, thus upholding the most fundamental human rights and the principles upon which the United Nations was founded.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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14

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21708
5 September 1990
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NOTE VERBALE DATED 30 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EL SALVADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to submit herewith the communiqué dated 28 August 1990 issued by the Government of El Salvador concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and its consequences.

The Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations respectfully requests that this note and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Communiqué dated 28 August 1990 by El Salvador concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The Government of El Salvador, in the light of the events in the Persian Gulf region and, in particular, of Iraq's military invasion of Kuwait, of the measures adopted by the Government of Iraq against foreign citizens, of its refusal to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), adopted by the Council on 6 August 1990, and, in general, of the international community's call for that Government to change its attitude and avoid an escalation of tensions in the region such as to endanger international peace and security, makes the following declaration to national and international public opinion:

It vigorously condemns the attitude of the Government of Iraq, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the precepts of international law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and expresses its emphatic rejection of the use of force in international relations. It therefore considers the supposed annexation of Kuwait following Iraq's military invasion of that country on 2 August 1990 to be null and void.

It expresses its profound concern over the decision taken by the President of Iraq, Mr. Saddam Hussein, to hold foreign citizens from various countries, including Latin Americans, by force and against their will, as well as to transfer them to military installations situated in different areas of Iraqi territory.

It vigorously condemns this attitude, constituting as it does a flagrant violation of the precepts of international humanitarian law, in particular since it violates the principle which prohibits the taking and use of hostages for the solution of international conflicts: the attitude represents a clear violation of the human rights of those held, not only with respect to their rights to liberty and freedom of transit, but also because it endangers the very lives of such persons when they are used against their will as instruments for the achievement of military aims and objectives.

It calls upon the Government of Iraq to ensure the immediate and unconditional release of those held and the provision of all the necessary means for their prompt return to their countries of origin and also urges it to make its conduct conform to the norms of international law and to the efforts undertaken by the community of nations to seek a peaceful solution between Iraq and Kuwait.

The Government of El Salvador urges the Government of Iraq, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council, to withdraw its troops completely from their occupation of Kuwait's territory, with a view to re-establishing that State's legitimate rights to sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and, thus, to strengthening international peace and security.

In conclusion, the Government of El Salvador declares its full support for the resolutions of the Security Council and once again urges the Government of Iraq to comply with the provisions of those resolutions in order to avoid a crisis of greater dimensions. It also declares its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to seek a political and negotiated solution of the crisis in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter.

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NATIONS

S

Security Council

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S/21709
5 September 1990
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LETTER DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Sid Ahmed Ghozali, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to your note SCPC/7/90(1), dated 8 August 1990, in connection with the adoption of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hocine DJOUDI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 5 September 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General

In reply to your letter dated 8 August 1990 concerning Security Council resolution 661 (1990), which was adopted under the agenda item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", I have the honour to inform you as follows:

1. Bearing in mind the principles which have, at all times, guided its foreign policy, especially the principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and non-use of force in the settlement of disputes, Algeria immediately repudiated the invasion of Kuwait, which it deemed unacceptable from the very first day.

At the same time, my country was firmly in favour of a negotiated Arab solution, without any pressure or intervention from outside, whether direct or indirect, and stated that that implied the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

2. As regards Security Council resolution 661 (1990), which is binding on all members of the international community, including Algeria, we feel compelled to reaffirm, as unequivocally as possible, our commitment to the international legal order, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules and principles of international law.

That having been said, Algeria wishes to make two observations which it regards as being of basic importance:

2.1 It is noteworthy, first of all, that the Security Council responded to the crisis in the Gulf with unusual dispatch and efficiency and adopted the measures it deemed appropriate in the circumstances in unanimity and with firmness.

The Security Council thus regained the unanimity and firmness which have been woefully lacking on past occasions, especially at the time of Israel's occupation of the Arab territories in 1967 and its subsequent annexation of the Golan and the invasion of Lebanon in 1982. It is to be hoped that the United Nations will react with the same vigour and the same efficiency in all situations that violate the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law.

2.2 Secondly, as regards the sanctions decreed by the Council against Iraq, Algeria interprets paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) as excluding medical supplies and foodstuffs, on the basis of its understanding that it was not the Council's intention to make the starvation of the Iraqi people one of its objectives.

3. In view of the grave developments pertaining to this crisis in the area of the Gulf, the responsibilities of any State acting individually or collectively must be aimed primarily at ensuring that wisdom prevails over the logic of war, especially as the direct involvement of foreign forces in the area and their unprecedented scale are themselves a redoubtable factor in the escalation of the confrontation.

It therefore seems to us essential that the maximum of restraint and moderation should be observed by the parties thus involved, in order to enable a solution to be sought by all appropriate political and diplomatic means.

Because the United Nations was founded in order to save mankind from the scourge of war, and not in order to contribute in the least to causing suffering of another kind, recourse to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations must not leave room for any doubt and must derive from a faithful and rigorous reading of the spirit and letter of all the provisions of the Charter.

The Government of Algeria is expecting henceforth from the international community, and especially from the Security Council, equal dispatch and firmness in ensuring the implementation of the many resolutions of the Security Council, especially those concerning Palestinian territory and the other occupied Arab territories.

4. Algeria would finally emphasize the necessity of pursuing efforts to reach a negotiated settlement of the Gulf crisis in an Arab framework, and it expresses its firm opposition to any military solution, since such a solution would have the gravest consequences both for the peoples and countries of the region and for the international community as a whole.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
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5 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SRI LANKA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 24 August 1990 (S/21627) transmitting the text of a letter from the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Hon. Minister in responding to the request of the Secretary-General, inter alia, stated that the Government of Sri Lanka had taken note of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) which is mandatory, and was conscious of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and would take all possible steps to comply with the provisions of the resolution.

He also stated that the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) entailed, inter alia, major economic hardships for Sri Lanka and that, in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations the Sri Lankan Government would in due course consult the Security Council in regard to the economic and human problems arising from the carrying out of measures in compliance with the resolution.

In this connection, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a memorandum setting out the economic and other problems arising out of the imposition of sanctions laid down in resolution 661 (1990).

The Government of Sri Lanka requests that the Security Council consider this memorandum on a priority basis with a view to providing appropriate relief.

(Signed) Daya PERERA
Permanent Representative

Annex

Memorandum on the adverse economic and other consequences resulting from the imposition of sanctions under Security Council resolution 661 (1990)

1. This memorandum explains the economic and financial losses and other adverse repercussions that Sri Lanka has to face as a result of the imposition of sanctions under Security Council Resolution 661 [1990].

2. The open economy of Sri Lanka is to a great extent dependant on imports and exports and is presently undergoing severe stress caused by internal as well as external factors. The imposition of sanctions under Security Council Resolution 661 [1990], will further aggravate this situation and lead not only to severe economic hardships, but to political and social instability as well.

3. Sri Lanka is presently engaged in combating terrorism, and a substantial amount of it's resources are being diverted for this purpose. Terrorism in Sri Lanka has threatened the well entrenched democratic way of life and governance, and the territorial integrity of the country. Further denial of resources will weaken Sri Lanka's ability to combat terrorism, safeguard democracy and preserve the territorial integrity of the country. Furthermore, other priority sectors will be deprived of much needed resources which are equally important in providing the basic needs of the people.

4. The adverse effects consequent on the observance of the sanctions are particularly felt in the following areas :-

(A) EXPORT OF TEA

Tea is the second largest source of foreign exchange earnings and accounted for 15% of the total current account receipts in 1989. The Middle-East absorbs approximately 55% of the tea exports. Iraq and Kuwait account for around 12½% of the total exports. As a result of the decreased demand from these two countries tea prices began to decline in the month of September and could be expected to diminish further if the demand in the Middle-East market continues to falter. In the second half of 1989 the value of tea exported to Iraq and Kuwait was US$ 25.6 million [Rs.924 million] and

US$ 5.7 million [Rs.206 million] respectively. The decline in the prices will not be limited to the exports to Iraq and Kuwait but will also affect the overall tea trade, thereby reducing the income generated from tea sales considerably. As a result of these developments the overall earnings from tea exports are expected to decline by SDR 17 million [Rs. 940 million] in 1990.

(B) OTHER EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The total value of exports to Iraq in 1989, was US$ 39.0 million [Rs.1,406.8 million]. Exports to Kuwait in the same year amounted to US$ 9.8 million [Rs.352.9 million]. The value of imports from Iraq in 1989 was US$ 9.9 M[Rs.356.5 million] and from Kuwait US$ 5.5 million [Rs.199.4 million]. The loss of export markets will further reduce the foreign exchange earnings. In the case of imports,the goods are likely to cost more, causing a further imbalance in the balance of payments.

(C) REMITTANCES BY THE SRI LANKAN EXPATRIATES IN THE MIDDLE-EAST

The worker remittances from abroad is the third largest foreign exchange earner. As in the case of tea, these earnings also accounted for approximately 15% of the current account receipts in 1989. Of the total private transfers amounting to SDRs 279 million [Rs.12,830 million]in 1989,60 percent or SDR 168 million [Rs. 7,700 million] consisted of worker remittances from the Middle-East. It is estimated that over 100,000 Sri Lankans are employed in Kuwait and are responsible for 45% of the total worker remittances from the Middle-East. There is also a sizeable Sri Lanka work force in Iraq and the foreign exchange remittances by these workers constitute a fair share of total private remittances.

(D) THE PRICE OF CRUDE OIL

The anticipated increase in the cost of crude oil imports over the estimate made prior to the Gulf crisis, despite a 9% reduction in volume, is SDR 27 million [Rs. 1,450 million] for 1990. The average price of Sri Lanka's crude oil imports for the balance part of the year is estimated at US$ 25 per barrel which

is about 50 per cent higher than the prices prevailing during the first half. This increase is mainly as a result of the shortfall created by the removal of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil from the market. This leads to an estimated import bill of SDR 233 million [Rs.12,661 million] for petroleum imports in 1990, an increase of SDR 50 million over the previous year.

(E) BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Projections based on Sri Lanka's overall Balance of Payments position in June this year indicated an overall surplus of SDR 30 million in 1990. The Gulf crisis has led to a revised projection of a deficit of SDR 24 million, exerting heavy pressure on Sri Lanka's external assets by the year end. Gross official reserves which were expected to reach SDR 282 million by the end of 1990, are now projected to decline to SDR 235 million by the end of this year.

(F) INFLATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Sri Lanka is already experiencing a somewhat high inflation rate, the current annual average being 18.7%. The impact of the escalation of the price of oil on Sri Lanka's import prices would add further pressure on the inflation and raise the cost of industrial production. In the context of continuing inflationary pressure, the monetary policies will have to remain tight and this would lead to slower economic growth.

(G) SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

With the large scale return of Sri Lanka workers from the Middle-East, the high un-employment rate in the country estimated at around 18% would get further aggravated. This would result in a reduction in the quality of life of lower income groups of the population due to the considerable reduction in remittances received from the family members employed overseas. There could also be an adverse social impact on account of readjustment problems faced by the workers returning from the Middle-East who have become

accustomed to a different life style based on high income levels enjoyed overseas.

(H) OVERALL ECONOMIC SITUATION

Sri Lanka is currently in the process of implementing an economic restructuring programme in collaboration with the IMF, the World Bank and other multi-lateral and bi-lateral donor agencies. The recent escalation of terrorist activities is already adding pressure on the working of the re-structuring programme. The compliance with resolution 661 [1990] will take these programmes further off course. The restructuring programme was based on the optimistic estimates of the earnings from tea exports and expatriate worker remittances as well as the continuation of normal trends with respect to fuel prices etc. The unexpected fall in the foreign exchange earnings combined with the increase in the prices of imports will have severe adverse implications on the balance of payments and economic stability of Sri Lanka and thereby impose severe constraints on the working of the programme.

4. The cumulative effect of compliance with the Security Council resolution is not easily quantifiable. The invisible and indirect consequences and the time span are equally important in gauging the overall effect of the sanctions on Society as a whole.

5. Further the impact of sanctions on an economy like that of Sri Lanka which is experiencing severe constraints will be far more damaging than on a strong or larger economy capable of absorbing losses arising out of the compliance with the sanctions.

6. However, it is estimated that in the immediate short-term the loss of revenue as a result of compliance with the Security Council resolution is in the region of US$ 100 million [Rs. 4,000 million].

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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5 September 1990

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LETTER DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Government of India has already conveyed to the United Nations Secretary-General, as circulated in document S/21602 dated 23 August 1990, that they have taken and will be taking necessary steps towards implementing the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

The carrying out of the measures in implementation of the resolution has, however, given rise to special economic problems for India. A memorandum outlining broad details of the immediate and severe economic, commercial and financial impact on India is enclosed.

Accordingly, upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request urgent consultations with the Security Council, in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to a solution of these problems.

(Signed) C. R. GHAREKHAN
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

Annex

Memorandum on economic, commercial and financial impact on India resulting from restrictions on economic relations with Iraq and Kuwait

The implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 has had an immediate and severe impact on India's economy, at a time when India's foreign exchange reserves have fallen to dangerously low levels and the growth of India's external debt has become matter of concern.

The impact of sanctions has affected vital sectors of India's economy. The following are the areas most affected:

(1) The non-availability of oil - impact on industry and agriculture,

(2) The additional demand of foreign exchange to meet the rise in oil prices affecting balance of payments,

(3) The loss of revenue resulting from a sharp drop in exports,

(4) A significant drop in remittances from Indian expatriates,

(5) The costs of repatriation and rehabilitation of Indian expatriates displaced from Kuwait and Iraq,

(6) Social costs with impact on unemployment as a result of the above.

1. AVAILABILITY OF OIL:

India's domestic production of crude oil and POL is required to be supplemented by regular imports to meet the demands of its growing economy. With rapid industrial and agricultural growth taking place in India, consumption levels are progressively rising.

India's annual import requirement of crude oil and products for 1990-1991 is 24.28 million tonnes, supplies for which had been tied up for the year on the basis of an average price of $US 17 per barrel. Of this amount, 8.75 million tonnes of oil and 1.2 million tonnes of S.K.O. (Superior Kerosene Oil) were expected to be supplied from Iraq and Kuwait. India would now have to identify alternative sources of supply for crude oil of specific grades and appropriate quality compatible to Indian refineries. The uncertainty of supply is affecting industrial activities and agricultural production. This would also lead to a speculative rise in overall prices apart from medium and long range trend increase in oil prices. There are also likely to be additional costs related to obtaining POL required, if crude of appropriate quality is not available.

2. RISE IN PRICE OF OIL:

India has also been affected by the sharp rise in oil prices which has already taken place. Should this price increase further the adverse impact would be cumulative. For 1990-1991, India has budgeted for import of 24.28 million tonnes at a cost of Rs. 6,400 crores ($US 3,555 million) on the basis of $US 17 a barrel. It has been estimated that for every dollar increase in oil prices above the $17 per barrel, India's import bill would increase by Rs. 400 crores ($US 222 million). If the present price level of $US 28 per barrel is projected for the year, the increase in India's import bill would amount to an additional Rs. 4,400 crores (or approximately $US 2.4 billion). This would place an almost unbearable strain on its fragile foreign exchange reserve position.

3. DROP IN EXPORTS:

Iraq and Kuwait have been major trading partners of India. Iraq is crucial both from the viewpoint of project and commodity exports. Over the last 10 years Iraq accounted for over 60 per cent of India's project exports with a value of Rs. 5,000 crores ($US 2,778 million). Commodity exports were valued at Rs. 126 crores ($US 70 million) during 1989-1990. Indian exports, which comprise tea, spices, basic chemicals and engineering goods were expected to register further increases during the current year.

Indian exports to Kuwait have also risen significantly from Rs. 92 crores ($US 51 million) in 1986-1987 to Rs. 198 crores ($US 110 million) during 1989-1990. These exports comprise rice, gems and jewellery, fruits and vegetables and engineering goods.

The restrictions on India's trade with these countries would lead to a total loss of foreign exchange to the tune of $US 180 million approximately over the next 12 months.

In addition to the above, India had entered into a Deferred Payment Agreement with Iraq for ongoing construction projects in Iraq. Of the $US 403 million due to be paid by 1993, an amount of $US 85 million was due to India in 1990. With the application of sanctions, it would no longer be able to transfer this amount in the form of crude oil as agreed between the two countries.

4. DROP IN REMITTANCES:

It is estimated that about 200,000 Indians were employed in different capacities in Iraq and Kuwait. These expatriates were responsible for remittances to India to the extent of approximately Rs. 700 crores ($US 389 million) per annum. The imposition of restriction on these countries is resulting in an exodus of Indian workers. This has resulted in the complete stoppage of current remittances, the blocking of funds which would be used for remittances in the future and drastically reduced prospects for future remittances even after and in case of resumption of such remittances.

5. REPATRIATION AND REHABILITATION OF RETURNING EXPATRIATES:

India is having to spend large amounts in foreign exchange to evacuate its citizens from Iraq and Kuwait. These costs are in the process of being calculated. To illustrate the cost incurred on only one element of the evacuation process, a single flight carrying 300 passengers is costing the Government Rs. 75 lakhs. If a mere 20,000 of the 200,000 potential evacuees are airlifted, the costs of flights alone would be Rs. 50 crores (approximately $US 30 million). In addition to these costs and the financial loss in terms of remittances, India will also have to expend large amounts to rehabilitate the returning Indian migrant workers. The inflow of these workers will further aggravate a serious unemployment situation in the country. The problem faced by these workers becomes more acute by the fact that they would have left behind considerable assets and would need to start totally anew.

CONCLUSION

Sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait will seriously affect not only India's resource management but will constitute a setback to its developmental efforts. India cannot, by itself, find short-term solutions to counter the serious negative impact that the sanctions are having on the Indian economy. It is in this context that India seeks relief in the areas identified above, by means of increase in the availability of oil and financial compensation.

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NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21712
5 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations presents his compliments to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations and, further to his note to the Secretary-General No. 261 of 23 August 1990, has the honour to state as follows:

The Republic of the Philippines, faithful to its obligations under the United Nations Charter, abides by all decisions of the United Nations including Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.

As is well known, however, the Philippines, having struggled during the last four years to reverse the economic stagnation and decay of prior years and still struggling to weather the ill-effects of a massive debt burden, destructive natural calamities and adverse world commodity price fluctuations, is not now in the best position to absorb further losses arising from the implementation of the measures stipulated in the aforementioned resolution.

The Philippine Government, therefore, deems it necessary to enter into consultations with the Security Council, in accordance with Chapter 7, Article 50, of the United Nations Charter, to seek relief from the calamitous repercussions on its economy of the suspension of trade and commerce with Iraq and Kuwait and the loss of the income remittances of more than 65,000 Filipinos working in those countries. The details of such losses will be communicated to the Council in due course.

The Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

90-21498 1724i

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21713
5 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit the following information:

The succession of inhumane practices perpetrated by the Iraqi occupation authorities, of which we have already informed you of many examples, has continued. Although we believed that there could be no further escalation beyond the last such example, it is now clear that the Iraqi régime and its occupation forces in Kuwait know no bounds in the depth and extent of the crimes which they are prepared to carry out. They are encouraged in this attitude by the determination of the ruling clique in Iraq to go against all norms of humanitarian, civilized and moral behaviour and to commit any sin or misdeed without batting an eyelid. We are informed by impeccable sources in Kuwait's health institutions that the Iraqi occupation authorities have carried out the following brutal crimes, which may be described as crimes against humanity:

1. The delicate medical equipment used in the intensive care units of many Kuwaiti hospitals has been seized and taken to Baghdad. This has led to the death of many patients who were receiving intensive care.

2. The incubators in maternity hospitals used for children suffering from retarded growth (premature children) have been removed, causing the death of all the children who were under treatment.

3. Plasma deposits at the blood bank have been removed and transferred to Baghdad.

4. The inmates of mental hospitals and centres for the disabled have been released and allowed to roam in the streets without any care or attention.

We urge you to make every effort to put pressure on the Iraqi régime and to force that régime to preserve the lives and welfare of Kuwaiti citizens and residents of Kuwait. We also hope that the International Committee of the Red Cross will be able to send a delegation to Kuwait, as its presence may serve to deter the occupation authorities from continuing to commit these atrocities and also provide a form of protection to civilian citizens there.

In calling upon the international community to speak out loud against the savage practices of the Iraqi régime, the Government of Kuwait affirms that it will spare no effort to pursue and prosecute the new war criminals, no matter how long it may take.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21714
5 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 31 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, further to its note verbale No. 431 of 14 August 1990 (S/21526), has the honour to transmit information concerning the measures which Spain has adopted, in addition to those listed in the aforementioned note, in order to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Treasury adopted on 10 August 1990 an Order modifying the trade arrangements applicable to the exportation of foodstuffs to Iraq and Kuwait. Under that Order, food exports intended for humanitarian purposes as part of emergency assistance operations are subject to prior administrative authorization.

The Permanent Mission of Spain takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

90-21510 2269a (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21715
6 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 661 (1990)

1. At its 2932nd meeting, on 2 August 1990, in connection with its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", the Security Council adopted resolution 660 (1990). In that resolution, the Council, alarmed by the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq, determining that there existed a breach of international peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations, condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait; demanded that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on 1 August 1990; called upon Iraq and Kuwait to begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences and supported all efforts in that regard, and especially those of the League of Arab States; and decided to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with the resolution.

2. At its 2933rd meeting, on 6 August 1990, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, adopted resolution 661 (1990). The operative part of the resolution reads as follows:

> "1. Determines that Iraq so far has failed to comply with paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and has usurped the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;
>
> "2. Decides, as a consequence, to take the following measures to secure compliance of Iraq with paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;
>
> "3. Decides that all States shall prevent:
>
> "(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;
>
> "(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or trans-shipment of any

commodities or products from Iraq or Kuwait; and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Iraq or Kuwait and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to Iraq or Kuwait for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

"(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, whether or not originating in their territories but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs, to any person or body in Iraq or Kuwait or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Iraq or Kuwait, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;

"4. Decides that all States shall not make available to the Government of Iraq or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait, any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to that Government or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within Iraq or Kuwait, except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;

"5. Calls upon all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of the present resolution;

"6. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

"(a) To examine the reports on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution which will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

"(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

"7. Calls upon all States to co-operate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its task, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for the purpose;

"9. Decides that, notwithstanding paragraphs 4 through 8 above, nothing in the present resolution shall prohibit assistance to the legitimate Government of Kuwait, and calls upon all States:

"(a) To take appropriate measures to protect assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies;

"(b) Not to recognize any régime set up by the occupying Power;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted within thirty days;

"11. Decides to keep this item on its agenda and to continue its efforts to put an early end to the invasion by Iraq."

3. Subsequently, the Security Council adopted resolutions 662 (1990), at its 2934th meeting, on 9 August 1990, 664 (1990), at its 2937th meeting, on 18 August 1990, and 665 (1990), at its 2938th meeting, on 25 August 1990.

4. Pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 661 (1990), the Secretary-General submitted an interim report to the Security Council on 15 August 1990 (S/21536 and Corr.1) and a further report on 25 August 1990 (S/21641). The present progress report is also submitted to the Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10 of the resolution.

5. On 27 August 1990 the Secretary-General addressed a further request for information on the measures taken by Governments in accordance with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) to those States 1/ that had not yet responded (see annex I).

6. To date a total of 140 replies have been received from 106 States, which are listed in alphabetical order in annex II. For its part, Iraq addressed this question, inter alia, in its letter of 13 August 1990 to the Secretary-General (S/21503).

7. The Secretary-General has noted that nine States (Bulgaria (S/21576), India (S/21711), Jordan (S/21620), Lebanon (S/21686), the Philippines (S/21712), Romania (S/21643), Sri Lanka (S/21710), Tunisia (S/21649) and Yugoslavia (S/21618)), which find themselves confronted with special economic problems from the carrying out of resolution 661 (1990), have, in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter, requested consultations with the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems. In addition, two States (Sudan (S/21695) and Yemen (S/21615)) have indicated their intention to consult the Security Council in this regard in due course. The Secretary-General has taken note of the fact that the Security Council, at consultations held on 22 August 1990, decided to request the Security

42

Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait to meet on an urgent basis to consider, in the context of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, the communications received from States that find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of the measures contained in Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and that the Council has requested the Committee to submit a report, with the Committee's recommendations, as soon as possible.

8. As mandated by paragraph 10 of resolution 661 (1990), the Secretary-General will continue to keep the progress of the implementation of the resolution under review and will report to the Council as necessary.

Notes

1/ In accordance with the established practice of the Secretariat, the term "all States" refers to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

Annex I

Note dated 27 August 1990 from the Secretary-General to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of those States which had not yet replied to the telegram dated 6 August 1990 or the note dated 8 August 1990 from the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of ... and has the honour to refer to his note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990, by which he drew attention to paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 of resolution 661 (1990), adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting, on 6 August 1990, in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", and requested information, as early as possible, but no later than 24 August 1990, on the measures taken by His/Her Excellency's Government in accordance with the provisions of the resolution.

In light of his reporting responsibility under paragraph 10, the Secretary-General has brought to the attention of the Security Council, in an interim report (S/21536 and Corr.1) and a further report (S/21641), those replies received by the deadline of 24 August 1990 stipulated in his note of 8 August 1990. Having regard to the urgency and importance of the matter, the Secretary-General would appreciate receiving as early as possible, but no later than 5 September 1990, information on the measures taken by His/Her Excellency's Government in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, to be brought to the attention of the Security Council.

Annex II

List of replies received from States

	Symbol of the document in which the text of the reply is reproduced
Afghanistan	S/21645
Albania	S/21697
Algeria	S/21709
Antigua and Barbuda	S/21667
Argentina	S/21475 and S/21530
Australia	S/21520
Austria	S/21523 and S/21593
Bahamas	S/21691
Bahrain	S/21575 and S/21692
Bangladesh	S/21700
Belgium	S/21583
Belize	S/21668
Bolivia	S/21550 and S/21657
Brazil	S/21476, S/21497 and S/21522
Brunei Darussalam	S/21659
Bulgaria	S/21477 and S/21576
Burundi	S/21633
Canada	S/21519
Chile	S/21467 and S/21516
China	S/21594
Colombia	S/21570
Costa Rica	S/21521
Côte d'Ivoire	S/21512
Cuba	S/21580 and S/21626
Cyprus	S/21495, S/21542, S/21631 and S/21676
Czechoslovakia	S/21488 and S/21598
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	S/21704
Denmark	S/21604
Dominican Republic	S/21600

	Symbol of the document in which the text of the reply is reproduced
Egypt	S/21629
El Salvador	S/21705 and S/21708
Ethiopia	S/21584
Fiji	S/21690
Finland	S/21511
France	S/21493 and S/21655
German Democratic Republic	S/21517
Germany, Federal Republic of	S/21524
Greece	S/21613
Guatemala	S/21533
Honduras	S/21669
Hungary	S/21515
Iceland	S/21549
India	S/21602 and S/21711
Indonesia	S/21578
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	S/21557
Ireland	S/21609
Israel	S/21552
Italy	S/21444,* S/21502,* S/21551 and S/21612*
Japan	S/21449, S/21461, S/21535 and S/21685
Jordan	S/21614
Lao People's Democratic Republic	S/21646
Lebanon	S/21588 and S/21686
Lesotho	S/21587
Liechtenstein	S/21703
Luxembourg	S/21543
Malaysia	S/21527
Maldives	S/21701

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* On behalf of the States members of the European Community.

	Symbol of the document in which the text of the reply is reproduced
Mali	S/21622
Malta	S/21601 and S/21628
Mauritius	S/21681
Mexico	S/21605
Mongolia	S/21682
Morocco	S/21671
Myanmar	S/21597
Nepal	S/21647
Netherlands	S/21532 and S/21611
New Zealand	S/21482, S/21538 and S/21547
Nicaragua	S/21672
Norway	S/21534
Oman	S/21567
Panama	S/21508
Paraguay	S/21579
Peru	S/21623
Philippines	S/21630 and S/21712
Poland	S/21607
Portugal	S/21632
Qatar	S/21582
Republic of Korea	S/21487 and S/21617
Romania	S/21507
Saudi Arabia	S/21596
Senegal	S/21624
Singapore	S/21510 and S/21619
Solomon Islands	S/21483
South Africa	S/21610
Spain	S/21526 and S/21714
Sri Lanka	S/21627 and S/21710
Sudan	S/21695
Suriname	S/21699

	Symbol of the document in which the text of the reply is reproduced
Sweden	S/21518
Switzerland	S/21585
Syrian Arab Republic	S/21595
Thailand	S/21648
Togo	S/21652
Trinidad and Tobago	S/21698
Tunisia	S/21649
Turkey	S/21514 and S/21577
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	S/21608
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	S/21599
United Arab Emirates	S/21581
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S/21531
United States of America	S/21525
Uruguay	S/21464 and S/21606
Viet Nam	S/21696
Yemen	S/21615
Yugoslavia	S/21618
Zimbabwe	S/21660

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21716
6 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GABON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In response to your note SCPC/7/9(1) of 8 August 1990, I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement made by the Government of Gabon on 30 August 1990 concerning the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

(Signed) Denis DANGUE REWAKA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Government of Gabon dated 30 August 1990

The Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC), of which Iraq, Kuwait and Gabon are members, decided at its most recent meeting, held at Vienna from 26 to 29 August 1990, that the other member countries should help to make up for the shortfall in daily output caused by the blockade against Iraq and Kuwait.

The resulting increase in the pace and volume of production by each OPEC member State should, however, be viewed as a circumstance brought about by a situation of force majeure and a matter on which the member States must not go back.

Consequently, any increase in Gabon's oil production as a result of this decision is not at variance with Security Council resolution 661 (1990) on the cessation of the importation and exportation of goods originating in the two countries in question.

Furthermore, Gabon, as a producer of crude oil, does not at the present time export or import any crude oil, oil products or other goods originating in the two countries.

This is the information which Gabon is required to bring to the attention of the Security Council in connection with paragraphs 3 (a) and (b) of resolution 661 (1990).

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21717
6 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to refer to the negotiations which are under way between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) under my auspices. As I informed the Council in my statement in informal consultations of 3 August 1990, it is envisaged that the United Nations will in due course be formally requested to carry out a certain number of tasks relating to the monitoring of a cessation of armed confrontation, the verification of respect of human rights and the monitoring of the forthcoming electoral process.

As a result of the most recent round of direct talks just concluded in Costa Rica, it emerges that the parties share the wish that preparations for carrying out the responsibilities envisaged should be initiated at the earliest possible date. My Representative, Mr. Alvaro de Soto, who was in El Salvador shortly before the latest round, has ascertained in his consultations with a broad spectrum of representatives of Salvadorian society, as well as all political parties, that the wish of the Government and of the FMLN is widely shared.

While in the absence of a formal and verifiable cessation of combat there is no certainty that conditions exist for carrying out these tasks in a systematic fashion throughout El Salvador, I believe that the time has come to take steps which would put the United Nations in a position to assess the local situation and initiate preparations so as to undertake the monitoring tasks as soon as circumstances permit. I am therefore at this time seeking the concurrence of the Security Council to my making the necessary arrangements, as soon as practicable, including the possible establishment of a small preparatory office in El Salvador, for the United Nations verification mission which is to be set up at the appropriate time. Verification per se would await further consultation with the members of the Council.

I would appreciate hearing from you on this matter at an early stage.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

90-21569 1927j (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21718
6 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 August 1990 concerning preparatory arrangements for a United Nations verification mission in El Salvador (S/21717) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

They have considered the matter and concurred with the proposal in your letter.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
President of the Security Council

90-21575 1798f (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21719
6 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF OMAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Final Communiqué, in Arabic, dated 6 September 1990, issued by the thirty-sixth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salim Bin Mohammed AL-KHUSSAIBY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

[Original: Arabic]

Annex

Final Communiqué of the thirty-sixth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council

The thirty-sixth session of the Ministerial Council was convened in Jeddah on Wednesday, 16 Safar A.H. 1411, equivalent to 5 September A.D. 1990, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman, with the following also in attendance:

His Excellency Rashid Bin Abdullah al-Nuaimi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Mubarak Bin Ali al-Khatir, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar;

His Excellency Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

The Council reviewed the grave developments arising out of the continued occupation of the State of Kuwait by Iraqi forces and the consequences resulting therefrom.

Noting the persistent refusal of the Iraqi Government to comply with the principles of the Pact of the League of Arab States, the provisions of Arab Summit Conference resolution 195, the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 665 (1990), the Council condemns Iraq's refusal to abide by these resolutions, as demonstrated in the course of the talks held in Jordan by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with Iraq's Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1 to 2 September 1990.

The Ministerial Council reaffirms that it is essential to ensure: the unreserved and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory; non-recognition of Iraq's decision to annex Kuwait and of any other consequences following on the invasion by Iraqi forces of Kuwaiti territory; and commitment to the restoration of the legitimate system of government obtaining in Kuwait prior to the invasion.

The Council affirms that the root of the problem is Iraq's occupation and annexation of the State of Kuwait and its assault on that country's national sovereignty, thus defying the will of the international community and its covenants

and laws and bringing that community to the brink of an explosion without regard for the disastrous consequences which will be felt by the Arab peoples and nations of the world.

The Ministerial Council, recalling the resolutions adopted by the Emergency Meeting of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Cairo on 30 August 1990, and emphasizing that civilians in the Kuwaiti territory under Iraqi occupation must be respected and the integrity of their lives and property ensured and that public and private establishments and property must be safeguarded in accordance with the noble stipulations of Islamic law, which was the precursor in granting such protection, and in accordance with the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international covenants and conventions relating to the protection of human rights, decides:

1. To condemn the violation by the Iraqi authorities of the provisions of international law and humanitarian values relative to the treatment of civilians in the Kuwaiti territory under Iraqi military occupation;

2. To urge on Iraq the necessity of ensuring the highest possible degree of protection for all civilians present in the area under Iraqi occupation;

3. To insist that the Iraqi authorities must ensure the protection of all public and private establishments and all movable and immovable property in the State of Kuwait, and to regard any measures incompatible with such a commitment as null and void;

4. To call on the Iraqi authorities not to tamper with the demographic composition of the Kuwaiti territory, since such action would involve a grave breach of the provisions of international humanitarian law;

5. To hold the Republic of Iraq responsible for compensation for the damage and losses caused by the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait, which have resulted - and continued to result - in material damage and losses to Kuwaiti government facilities, banks, corporations and public and private establishments and companies, and in the seizure of their property, assets or deposits for transport or transfer out of Kuwait;

6. To hold the Republic of Iraq responsible for the damage caused by its invasion of Kuwait and the practices engaged in by the Iraqi forces, and to affirm the legitimate right of those Kuwaitis and nationals of other States who have suffered damage to receive just compensation for the damage and loss they have incurred.

The Council, determined to spare the region and the Arab community from the destruction which will overtake all if Iraq remains obdurate, and desiring to achieve a peaceful solution which is based on the resolutions of the Security Council and conforms with both the position of the international community and the resolutions of the Arab Summit, calls on those fraternal Arab States which have not been able to define their positions to reflect on those positions with a view to preserving the national and popular interests of the Arab community and to maintaining Arab relations.

The Council praises the fraternal people of Kuwait, which has unequivocally expressed its absolute loyalty to the legitimate Government, represented in the person of His Highness Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, and its adherence to its independence and to the political system which it chose for itself in accordance with its Constitution and legislation. The Kuwaiti people has also effectively expressed its rejection of the occupation through its national resistance against the criminal invasion.

The Council likewise salutes all those States which have rallied to the cause of right and international legitimacy and affirms that such resolute and principled positions will have the effect of curbing the recalcitrance of the covetous aggressors.

In a review of the response by States to Security Council resolutions 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 665 (1990), the Council extols international co-operation in implementing those resolutions and expresses its appreciation, particularly to those States which have common borders with Iraq, namely, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Turkey.

It calls on other States which have not implemented the Security Council resolutions to take steps to do so with a view to preserving international security and stability.

The Ministerial Council is following with grave concern the development of events in the crisis in the Arabian Gulf and the circumstances arising from the Iraqi occupation of the State of Kuwait that have led to the detention of third-country nationals in Kuwait and Iraq.

Recalling the international covenants and conventions relating to human rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Security Council resolution 664 (1990), the Ministerial Council calls on the Iraqi authorities not to impede the exercise of the legitimate right of third-country nationals in Kuwait and Iraq to depart at any time they wish.

It urges the Iraqi authorities to meet their established international obligations towards third-country nationals by providing them with appropriate protection, ensuring the safety of their lives and property and safeguarding them from the dangers of exposure to military operations.

The Ministerial Council holds Iraq fully responsible for any damage to the lives of third-country nationals or to their property as a result of a breach on the part of the Iraqi authorities of their international obligations in this respect.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21720
6 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the note addressed to you by H.E. Mr. Enrique Dreyfus, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto MAYORGA CORTES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 31 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing in order to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 8 August, transmitting the text of resolution 661 (1990), which was adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting on 6 August 1990.

In connection with your further report to the Security Council on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution, dated 25 August, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua wishes to convey to you the following information on the measures adopted in pursuance of the provisions of the resolution.

On 3 August, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua issued its first official statement, in which it expressed deep concern over the events which had occurred in the Middle East region and profound regret at the outbreak of hostilities between the peoples of Iraq and Kuwait, in particular the violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the State of Kuwait. In addition, the Ministry expressed its firm rejection and condemnation of the use of force to settle disputes and issued an urgent appeal for an end to the aggression and the immediate withdrawal of the troops occupying Kuwaiti territory.

The Government of Nicaragua subsequently issued a second official statement on 24 August, in which it reaffirmed the position expressed in the earlier statement and expressed its total support for and compliance with the spirit of United Nations Security Council resolutions 660, 661, 662 and 664 (1990) and indicated that it would, in consequence, take the necessary steps to ensure the effective implementation of the resolutions with the aim of securing the withdrawal by Iraq of all its troops from Kuwait. Lastly, the Government stated that Nicaragua supported the immediate departure of nationals of third countries who were in Iraq and Kuwait and who wished to leave those countries and called upon the Government of Iraq to guarantee their protection and security.

At the same time, I have pleasure in informing you of our total support for and compliance with the provisions of resolution 665 (1990), adopted by the Security Council on 25 August, and to reiterate that the Government of Nicaragua will continue to take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Enrique DREYFUS MORALES
Minister for Foreign Affairs